

EXCERPTS

From the Minutes of the Trial

On August 31 and on September 1, 1935, the Assizes of the Supreme Court Military Collegium of the USSR in Irkutsk, in the premises of the "VOP" club, in an open court consisting of:

the President of the Court -- comrade Nikitchenko
Members of the Court: comrades Zaryanov and Serpukevitch
Secretary of the Court comrade Kulikov
Defense counsels from the member of Defense Collegium
of Irkutsk comrades Rysbkin and Patushinsky

heard the case of espionage, sabotage and terrorist group of secret agents illegally transferred into the Soviet territory from abroad:

1. Kobylkin Innokenty Vasilievich
2. Tereladov Eulampy Lukyanovich

both charged with the crimes set forth in Articles 58-1-a, -8-9 and 10 of the Criminal Code of the P.S.S.S.R.

3. Oleinikov Victor Vasilievich charged with the crime set forth in Article 58-1 "a" of the Criminal Code of the P.S.S.S.R.

1. Kobylkin Innokenty Vasilievich - born in 1888 in the town of Chita, of former Zabaikalsky District, now East-Siberian Region, from a Cossack family, formerly an officer, had no property, but his mother owned a house and an out building. His father was an officer in the rank of colonel. Kobylkin graduated from a military preparatory school in Khabarovsk and later from a military cavalry college in Nicholasvsk. Then he was appointed a Cossack-hundred commander. During the World War I he served as a captain of Cossacks, and during the Civil War as a colonel of the White Army from 1917 to 1922, and took active part in the fight against the Soviet Power. He was twice promoted in rank for his services during this period. He fled from the Soviet Union together with the army and was interned in China. There he belonged to the political organizations of the "Russian General Military Union" and ideologically to the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth". Besides he belonged to the organization "Cossack Village of Zabaikalye" in Kharbin, to "Chitinskoye Zemlyachestvo", and to the "Union of Khabarovsk Cadets". All these organizations are actually political organizations. He was apprehended on the night of March 9, 1935 and since then has been held in custody.

2. Tereladov Eulampy Lukyanovich - born in 1905 in the village of Yerk; former Tobolsky District, in a middle-class family, his father during the Russo-Japanese war served as a private, and later, being crippled, was discharged from the army. His father was of a middle-class family. Tereladov does not know whether his father owned land, house or other property, because being yet little child he left Soviet Russia. He graduated from a Kharbin cadet school in 1920 and in 1927 from a military college in China.

From 1920 to 1922 he served as a volunteer in the White Army in the Maritime Province first in the Enissey cosack-division and then in the Ovak regiment as a cadet-volunteer. After he had graduated from the Shantung military college in 1927, he was commissioned a sub-lieutenant by Grand Duke Mikhail Nikolaevich. He was graduated from the Soviet Union in 1919 to Vladivostok together with his corps and in 1920 fled to the Bagranichnaya station together with the White Army units and up to 1922 participated in the fight against the Soviet Power. He did not get any reward for this. When in China he was a member of the following political organization -- the "National Union of the New Generation" and the "Union of Musketeers" "Russian General Military Union" and "Brotherhood of Russian Youth". He was apprehended on the Soviet territory on January 21, 1935 and since then has been held in custody.

2. Oleinikov Victor Vasilievich - born in 1914, in the town of Chita, clergyman's son, of elementary education. From 1931 a worker at the Abugaituevsky mine in the Borsinsky district, being young did not serve in the Red Army. He was apprehended on the Soviet territory on May 24, 1935, and since then has been held in custody.

Explanations given by the defendants.

1. Kabylikin - I penetrated into the Soviet territory on the night of March 6, 1935. I was ordered to do so by the military mission of a certain power, which set the following task before me: to establish personal connection with the counter-revolutionary organizations, existing in the Zabaikalye. According to the task set before me by the mission of this state, I had to transfer three pistols with cartridges, two incendiary cartridges, counter-revolutionary literature, letters and money, which were given to me, to a counter-revolutionary organization. I received 40 American dollars and 1800 gold rubles. I received the incendiary cartridges at the editorial office of the newspaper "Khimbinskoye Vremya" (Khimbinsk Times) from the head of this office Osawa. I received the pistols in the flat of Timofeyev Dmitry Ivanovich, a supervisor at the police department. The letters addressed to the persons, living in the U.S.S.R., which were sent with me, were given to me by the secretary of a certain military mission. I received the counter-revolutionary literature from police department supervisor Timofeyev. Besides, the secretary of the mission set the following task before me: The organization which existed on the territory of the Soviet state should not stop its counter-revolutionary work, but just the opposite, it should develop and maintain the connection with white-guard organizations, which were abroad. The counter-revolutionary organization had to carry out anti-Soviet propaganda among the population of the Soviet Union, using for this purpose the literatures, secretly transferred by us. The weapons had to be used for the purpose of committing terrorist acts on the territory of the Soviet Union, but I was not told, who were the persons against whom these acts were planned. I had general instructions -- to use all means of fighting, depending upon the circumstances, and at a convenient moment against the Soviet responsible officials. The incendiary cartridges were to be used to set on fire all kinds of constructions, having military significance. The secretary of a certain

mission told me this. I spoke to him personally and personally received these instructions. The secretary of the mission told me I had to rely upon the counter-revolutionary organization and upon my own experience of fighting against the Soviet Power, while carrying out these tasks.

The arsons were to be effected at the time right before the beginning of war and the signal was to be given from Manchuria. Besides the tasks of carrying out sabotage and terrorist acts, just before crossing on to the Soviet territory I received a task of espionage and reconnaissance nature. I had to get information concerning the disposition of the Red Army units in the Zabaikalya, the economic conditions of the Soviet Union and political sentiments of the Soviet people. I had to pass this information on to the military missions in Kharbin and in the town of Manchuria. Timofeev was formerly a captain of the Russian artillery. Now he is a supervisor at the police department and at the same time a secret agent of the Kharbin military mission. I know it from his own words and it is true.

Oseva, head of the editorial office of the "Kharbinskoye Vremya", is closely connected with the military mission. In all the cases when the secretary of the mission had business talks with secret agents of the mission, he always used the editorial office, where Oseva has his flat. All the conversations concerning the transferring of men and weapons to the USSR took place in the editorial office of the "Kharbinskoye Vremya". From this fact I drew the conclusion that the editorial office is the underground quarters of the secretary of the mission.

I received the weapons and money from Timofeev at these underground quarters. We acted upon the instructions from the military mission and from Oseva. Besides, fulfilling the task set before me by the military, I transferred certain people who were sent into the territory of the Soviet Union with the purpose of reconnaissance and sabotage. The mission agreed to send Perelskov onto the Soviet territory. At the same time the secretary of the mission gave me two rifles and 8 incendiary cartridges, and I returned to Djelainor, informing Perelskov, that the mission agreed to have him sent to the Soviet Union. I received the rifles for the purpose of self-defense, while escorting people to the frontier to transfer them to the Soviet Union. The incendiary cartridges were received with the purpose of committing arsons and were sent with Perelskov at the disposal of the counter-revolutionary organizations in the Zabaikalya. Before sending the incendiary cartridges onto the territory of the Soviet Union, we tested their efficiency...

I used to receive money, weapons and counter-revolutionary literature from the military mission beforehand and when Oleinikov or some other people, whom I transferred across the frontier, came to Djelainor station, I furnished them with these and conducted across the frontier.....

Altogether twelve pistols of different systems -- "Mauser", "Astre", "Nagan" with rounds, ten incendiary cartridges and a great amount of anti-Soviet literature were transferred with my help to serve the counter-revolutionary purposes.

He took no part in transferring Kustov and Mikhail Oleinikov, as he was on the Soviet territory at the time.

Fulfilling the tasks set by the mission of a certain power and transferring people, weapons, literature and money onto the Soviet territory with the purpose of committing terrorist acts and acts of sabotage, I did it consciously because the aims of the military mission coincided with my striving towards the overthrowing of the Soviet Power and establishing another political system".

Kobytkin (continues giving his testimony and answers questions):

"The missions of a foreign state and local authorities, on whose territory the political organizations named by me carried out their work, knew that these organizations carried out sabotage and terrorist work on the territory of the U.S.S.R. The local authorities helped them.

We received all the weapons, which are exhibits to the case and which are lying here in the court-room, from the foreign mission through Timofeev. I brought two "Mausers" and one "Astra" pistol onto the territory of the U.S.S.R. 5 or 6 "Frowning" pistols were sent with other people. Besides, I brought two incendiary cartridges, a parcel of counter-revolutionary literature and 8 letters addressed to different people. The other weapons were sent with Pereledov and Oleinikov.

Altogether I received from a certain foreign mission 150 American dollars and 5000 Soviet gold roubles for the underground organization. All our activities were directed to prepare for the intervention against the Soviet Union. I, myself, was a scout of the future war.....

I, Personally, came here to prepare and commit arson and terroristic acts against the leaders of the Soviet Power and to cause possible damage to the Soviet state. The aim of a certain foreign state coincided with the aims of the organizations to which I belonged.

Pereledov - My task was to collect reconnaissance information of economic and political nature, gain full information of the stationing of the Red Army units, commit sabotage and terrorist acts under the direction of the underground organization. These tasks were set by the military mission of a certain state, with which our organization was in contact..All our whiteguard organizations on the Manchurian territory are supported and helped by the military missions of a certain state. We could not exist without it, because we have neither funds nor weapons. All activities of our organizations were approved of by the mission of a certain state.

For instance, my trip with Kobytkin for meeting delegates from Zabaikalye was approved by the military mission, gendarmery and frontier guard's detachment. While serving in the frontier guard's detachment I went several times to the frontier line to meet our agents.

Agents coming from the Soviet Union were to bring definite information for handing them through Kobytkin to the military mission of a certain

power both in Manchuria and Kharbin.....

Before leaving I got permission from the military mission of a certain power for crossing the frontier into the Soviet Union and a special task for collecting espionage information and for preparing persons....

The aim, pursued by the power which assisted in transferring terrorists and saboteurs onto the Soviet Union territory, was known to me, for I knew that weapons, cartridges and incendiary cartridges, supplied by the military mission, were to be used for weakening the Soviet Power and creating favorable conditions for cutting off the Soviet Maritime Province and Kamchatka. I learned about this from the conversations with my colleagues who showing the map spoke of these intentions. The emigrants alone could not capture Primorye and Kamchatka, for they had no means to achieve it...

I started working for a certain power to help realize anti-Soviet aims because these aims coincided with mine. Like all the whiteguard emigrants. I believed that the capturing of a part of the Far East by a foreign power, is a minor evil for Russia than the Bolsheviks....

I, personally, had no political program when I went to the Soviet territory with the weapons for fighting against Communism and overthrowing the Soviet power by means of sabotage and terror. I only knew that I had to be worthy of that government's trust which helped us in our fighting against the Soviet power and supplied us with money and weapons.

Prior to establishing the contact with the military mission in Kharbin, I trained personnel. I was an instructor in one of the armies which were to attack the Soviet Union.

3. Oleinikov - I and a secretary of a certain military mission whom I personally knew were interested in transportation of weapons and counter-revolutionary literature for the Zabaikalye counter-revolutionary organization.

I first met the secretary of the mission in June or July in 1939, when I escaped abroad and came to General Shilnikov in whose house I stayed.

Shilnikov, being ill, asked me to take a letter to the secretary of the military mission, the contents of the letter was unknown to me. Since then I established my personal acquaintance with the secretary. The secretary of the mission did not ask me whom the letter was from, but asked me what I could tell him of the Red Army and the sentiments of the population. I did not tell him anything important, not having enough data on the subjects the secretary was interested in.

At that time I did not get any tasks from the secretary of the mission. At the end of 1933 while crossing the frontier for the second time, I received the task from Shilnikov and the secretary of the mission, to transfer espionage information on the Red Army stationing and other questions. While returning onto the Soviet territory for the second time I received, from the secretary of the mission, a "Mauser", which was given to me by him

in the building of the military mission -- in his private office. I was to pass the Mauser to Serebryakov to commit terroristic acts on the Soviet territory.

Altogether 2 "Mausers", 3 "Negans" and 4 "Prownings" with corresponding amount of rounds for them, were brought by me.

Besides, I brought a camera with films which is presented here as an exhibit to the case. The camera had been received by Shilnikov from the secretary of the military mission and was passed on to me.

The camera was to be used for taking pictures of military and other constructions which were to be used for espionage purposes.

Besides, I brought counter-revolutionary literature which was supposed to be distributed among the population calling them for overthrowing the Soviet power.

All the information, collected in the Soviet Union by Serebryakov I was obliged to pass on personally to Shilnikov or to the chief of the military mission in the town of Manchuria.

In the town of Manchuria from the same chief of the military mission I received the task on my returning to the U.S.S.R. to ask Kobilkyn to go to the stations at Zilovo and Stretensk and start collecting espionage information there. At that time Kobilkyn was already on the territory of the Soviet Union.

Every time crossing the frontier I carried some letters from Serebryakov, the contents of the letters were unknown to me and I passed them on to Shilnikov and to the chief of the military mission in the town of Manchuria...

True there was one case when in Autumn of 1934 the secretary of the military mission in Kharbin came by plane to the town of Manchuria to meet Serebryakov, a representative of a counter-revolutionary organization from the U.S.S.R. At that time the chief of the military mission in the town of Manchuria had a conference at which the chief of the military mission of Heiler was present. That information, which Serebryakov and I had brought from the Soviet Union that time, was discussed at this conference, after that Serebryakov left for Kharbin.

Additional testimony of the defendant Kobilkyn.

At the beginning of June or at the end of May, 1934, Oleinikov, having crossed the border, came as always to Djelainor with Ivenov (same Serebryakov). Only Serebryakov was summoned to Manchuria, but Oleinikov was not summoned to the town of Manchuria.

The secretary of the military mission in Kharbin came by plane to this conference. The conference took place at the gendarmery department in the town of Manchuria. Besides me and the secretary of the military mission

of Kharbin there were: Chief of the Military Mission of the town of Manchuria, chief of the Military Mission of Kharbin, Chief of the police detachment of the town of Manchuria, a military persons who could speak Russian, and an interpreter.

At this conference a question of another transportation of a load of weapons, money, counter-revolutionary literature and cartridges for the counter-revolutionary organization in the Zabaikalye was discussed. Besides, at the same conference a question of collecting information of military nature was discussed. Official representatives of the military missions and other offices of a certain state promised to assist sabotage and terrorist activities of the counter-revolutionary organization which was on the territory of the Soviet Union....

Continuation of Oleinikov's Explanations.

Before Kobilkya was sent to the Soviet Union, a conference took place at the editorial office of the Kharbinskoye Vremya, and Timofeev D. I., Kobilkya and I were present there. After coming to the editorial office I stayed in the reception room, and they went to another room where the secretary of the military mission was. In about half an hour I was called to the secretary of the mission, who began asking me whether the Chita aerodrome actually existed and where it was situated; the place of taking off and landing grounds. He asked me of the fortifications and their nature, the armament of the fortified points and the disposition of military units, at the same time verifying the data he had. I reported to the secretary of the mission everything I knew from my own observations or from the reports of the agents.

I got one "Mauser" and cartridges from General Shilnikov, one "Browning" from the chief of the military mission in the town of Manchuria, two "Browning" in the town of Kharbin from Timofeev, who at that time worked as a secret agent of the military mission and as a supervisor at the police department.

An experiment with incendiary shells was carried out together with Fetounov, chief of the gendarmery department, and an interpreter of the military mission in Kharbin.

I reported of the results of the experiments to Kobilkya, warning him that I was not satisfied with the experiments. Timofeev declared that he would try them himself together with the secretary of the military mission.

Explanations of the defendants at the closed session in the Court.

Kobilkyn: The State which I and all the defendants, called "a certain" was Japan. I received the tasks from Sudo, Secretary of the Japanese Military Mission in the town of Kharbin -- and from the Sakurai, Chief of the Japanese Military Mission in the town of Manchuria, -- and Saito Chief of the Military Mission in Kharbin, and from Gsawa, the head of the editorial office of the newspaper "Kharbinskoye Vremya".

Besides the tasks I have told you about, I received from Suda and Sakurai the task to recruit 10 men and transport them to the Zhabikalye to carry out arson, terroristic acts and espionage.

The weapons, I got through Osawa and Timofeev were forwarded to me according to the order of Suda, the secretary of the Japanese military mission in Kharbin. The Japanese military missions were greatly interested in the questions concerning the aviation and the situation of aerodromes on the territory of D.V.K. (Far Eastern Area) how near the aerodromes were to the frontier of Manchukuo and the military units quartered on the stations of Olovyanaya and Zilevo.

Then they were interested in the types of aircraft, especially fighters and reconnaissance planes. Instructions were given to secret agents as for instance to Oleinikov personally by Suda, Secretary of the military mission in Kharbin or Sakurai, Chief of the Military Mission in Manchuria, to whom I always sent the people who came from the U.S.S.R.

I fully confirm all my testimony given at the preliminary investigation and in the court, both regarding my counter-revolutionary activities and the Japanese Kharbin, Kharbin and Manchurian missions whose tasks I carried out. My testimony is sincere and true to facts. I gave it honestly of my own will and nobody brought pressure upon me, while I was giving my testimony.

I must add that I considered the fulfillment of these tasks - collecting information of espionage nature, carrying out sabotage and terroristic acts -- as the preparation for intervention which as we were expecting would take place in the near future and we took an active part in this preparation.

Pereladov: I, myself was not directly connected with official representatives of the Japanese military mission.

When in my testimony at the court interrogation I was speaking of counter-revolutionary organizations being dependent on the military missions of a certain state, I meant Japan.

When I was at the station Pogranichnaya, I met Voschilo there, a member of the "National Union of the New Generation" and Shipunov, a member of the Union "Brotherhood of Russian Truth". They were carrying out special tasks of the Japanese military mission on collecting espionage-reconnaissance information about the Primorye.

Always, when a band for transportation to the U.S.S.R. was being prepared, official representatives of the Japanese military mission took part in this and approved the crossing of the frontier. This is confirmed by the fact that when I expressed my desire to cross the border and Kobilkyn consented to transfer me, I had to give an obligation to carry out special tasks of the Japanese military mission of sabotage-terroristic and espionage-reconnaissance nature and then my crossing was approved by the Manchurian mission represented by Sakurai, and the Kharbin mission represented by Suda.

When I made an attempt on the Soviet representative Bogelov, I was not informed that Japan was interested in this as I had received this task from Zerin, through Popev, the representative of the "National Union of New Generation".

Oleinikov: While being abroad I was in contact with Suda, the secretary of the Japanese mission in Kharbin, Sekurai, the chief of the military mission in the town of Manchuria, Timofeev, the supervisor at the police department, who concurrently was a secret agent in the Japanese military mission and Kulikov, the supervisor at the criminal- detective bureau in Kharbin.

I gave information to and received tasks from Suda and Sekurai, who paid me money for this.

I also received the revolver "Mauser" from Suda....

President of the Court - Nikitchenko

Secretary - Kulikov

Correct: Chief of Secret Cyphering Department
of Military Collegium of Supreme
Court of U.S.S.R.

Major of the Judicial Corps
(Veintroub)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I, M. Menshova, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated Document.

Signature: Menshova

Sentence no. 95

In the name of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Assizes of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR before President of the Court Nikitchenko, members of the Court Zeryanov and Serpukhovitin, secretary Kulikov at open sessions in Irkutsk on August 31 and September 1, 1935, with State Counsel for Prosecution, Military Prosecutor Malkis and with Counsels for Defense: the members of Irkutsk Defense Counsel Collegium Ryabkin and Patushinsky.

Heard the Case of:

1. Kobylkin Innokenty Vasilievich, born in 1888 in the town of Chita, former Colonel of Ataman Semenov's whiteguard army, from 1922 to 1935 in emigration, member of the counter-revolutionary emigrant organizations of the "Russian General Military Union" and of the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth".
2. Preladov Eulampy Lukyanovich, born in 1905 in the town of Kurgan, formerly sub-lieutenant of the white army, from 1922 to 1935 in emigration, a member of the counter-revolutionary emigration organizations of the "Russian General Military Union", of the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth" and of the "National Union of the New Generation".

Both charged with the crimes set forth in the articles 58-4-6-8-9 and 10 of the Criminal Code of the P.S.F.S.P.

3. Oleinikov Victor Vasilievich, born in 1914 in the town of Chita, son of a clergyman of elementary education, citizen of the USSR.

Charged with the crime set forth in article 58-1a of the Criminal Code of the P.S.F.S.P.

by investigation established that in 1935 the white guards I.V. Kobylkin and E.L. Pereladov, having secretly penetrated into the Soviet Union territory through Manchuria with the aim of carrying out espionage, sabotage and terrorist acts, were respectively apprehended at various dates in the East Siberian Region, having arms, incendiary cartridges and counter-revolutionary literature on them.

Later on at the end of May, 1935, Victor Oleinikov was apprehended in the Zabaikalye while crossing the frontier. He too, had secretly penetrated into the Soviet territory together with two other terrorists; Mikhail Oleinikov and Kustov who were shot when attacking a border guard post. Revolvers, poisons, and counter-revolutionary literature were found on the shot men and on Victor Oleinikov as well.

It is established by the documents of the case and by the confession of the defendants that Kobylkin and Perekladov who turned out to be a whiteguard colonel and a white guard sub-lieutenant, respectively, living in emigration in Northern Manchuria since the rout of the white bands in the Soviet Far East in 1922 until 1935, and being members of various whiteguard counter-revolutionary organizations took an active part in their activities in preparing an armed attack on the Soviet Union with the aim of overthrowing the Soviet Power and of restoring of capitalism with the help of foreign intervention.

Having counter-revolutionary convictions and pursuing these aims of his own free will as one of the chiefs of the Eastern Department of the "Russian General Military Union", Kobylkin also received and obeyed instruction of the Secret Service officers of a certain foreign power, being its secret agent. Besides, Kobylkin holding an official position in the police, helped and personally organized the smuggling of armed bands, weapons and individual agents from Manchuria to the Soviet territory to carry out espionage, and sabotages and terrorist acts.

So, during the time when Kobylkin worked as a police supervisor at the station of Djelaimor, five armed bands were smuggled from Manchuria to the Soviet Territory.

In January, 1935, Kobylkin, following instructions of secretary of the military mission of a certain power in Kharbin, with the knowledge of the head of the military mission of the same power in the town of Manchuria, smuggled to the Soviet Union territory the whiteguard Perekladov with the task of carrying out espionage, sabotage and terrorist acts.

Pursuing the same counter-revolutionary aims and following the instructions of the already mentioned secretary of the military mission in Kharbin, Kobylkin himself, with the help of the head of the military mission in the town of Manchuria, crossed the Soviet frontier line with weapons on him in March, 1935, but was held up. There were on him two "Mauser" and one "Astre" pistols, a large quantity of counter-revolutionary literature, and incendiary cartridges to be used for setting on fire stores and constructions of military importance.

In the organizations of the transfer of agents of the secret service of a certain power and of representatives of counter-revolutionary organizations into the Soviet territory, and in transportation of weapons and receiving espionage information, Kobylkin was assisted by Viator Oleinikov, who, since 1933 had maintained through General Shilnikov close contact with the military mission of a certain power in Kharbin.

When General Shilnikov who being chief of the Eastern Department of the Russian General Military Union had simultaneously been a secret agent of the said military mission in Kharbin, died in 1934 the direction of the activities of the whiteguard organization of the "Russian General Military Union" passed on to Kobylkin, and Viator Oleinikov received his instructions, both from Kobylkin and from the secretary of the military mission in Kharbin, directly, and from the heads of the military missions in the towns of Manchuria and Heiler.

With the help of Victor Oleinikov, who had repeatedly crossed the frontier himself and smuggled Pereladov, Kustov, Mikhail Oleinikov and even Kobylkin himself, the latter transferred onto the Soviet territory 12 pistols with a large supply of rounds for committing terrorist acts, 10 incendiary cartridges for sabotage acts, a camera with films for espionage work and poisons; strychnine and atropine, for the same terrorist acts.

Kobylkin, as he himself stated in his confession and which is confirmed Pereladov's and Oleinikov's evidence, got all these things, intended for carrying out espionage, sabotage and terroristic tasks on the Soviet Union territory, from official representatives of the Military Mission of a certain power in the towns of Kharbin and Manchuria directly or through the head of the editorial office of the newspaper "Kharbinskoye Vremya."

The same persons gave Kobylkin money for carrying on counter-revolutionary sabotage work.

Considering the said, the Assizes of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the U.S. S. R. found I. V. Kobylkin and E. I. Pereladov guilty of crimes set forth in articles 58-4-6-8-9 and 10 of the Criminal Code of the P. S. F. S. R., and V. V. Oleinikov guilty of high treason, i. e., of crimes set forth in the article 58-16 of the Criminal Code of the P. S. F. S. R. and sentenced.

Kobylkin Innokenty Vasilievich and Pereladov Eulampy Lukjanovich according to crimes set forth in the article 58-2 of the Criminal Code of the P. S. F. S. R., and Oleinikov, Victor Vasiliev according to the articles 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the P. S. F. S. R., all three of them to capital punishment - shooting with confiscation of their personal property.

This sentence is final, not subject to appeal.

PRESIDENT OF THE COURT:

NIKITSKIY

MEMBERS OF THE COURT

RYANOV & SERDUKHOVITIN

CORRECT

CHIEF OF THE SECRET-CIPHERING
DEPARTMENT OF THE MILITARY
COLLEGIUM OF THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE U. S. S. R.

MAJOR OF JUDICIAL CORPS

vaintrub.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I. M. GILDEMBLAT, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated document.

/S/ I. M. GILDEMBLAT

IPS DOC. NO. 1952

CERTIFICATE

I, Major N. A. Bazenko, Chief of the Document Room of the Soviet Division of the International Prosecution Section, hereby certify that the Prosecution Document No. 1952 was received by me from the Archives of the Military Council of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. on 15 October 1947.

/s/ Major N. A. Bazenko
MAJOR N. A. BAZENKO,
Chief of the Doc. Room of
the Soviet Division of
I.P.S.

21 November 1947

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1.P.S. Doc. 1952. 1

ハ實業ニキモ、母ハ家屋ニト別荘ニ有リ、父ハ警察
ニアラズ大佐ナリ、今人ハ「ハバロンスク」幼年學校及「コラ
エス」騎兵士官學校ヲ卒業シ「カザン」騎兵中隊
長トシ、帝制廢止ニ於テハ、一等大尉、國內戰ニヨリ
大佐トシ、一九二一年ヨリ一九三二年マデ、白軍ニ勤務シ
「ソビエト」政權ニ對シ、積極的ニ斗争ニ参加シ、其功
ニヨリ、二階級ヲ進メラセ、白軍ト共ニソノ眼録内ニ述キ
又都ニ留マリ、文部ニ於テ報告ハ「コサ」軍人聯合會
（「ロシア」スギ、オズニシタ「ロシア」スギ、オズニシタ「ロシア」スギ）、
政治諸団体、金買上リ、思想上「ロシア」正義及慶會
（「ロシア」スギ、ロシア「ロシア」スギ）ニ屬シ、同「ロシア」
中ニ於テ「ザハバロンスク」因「ザハバロンスク」カサニ、
スリニ「ロシア」同郷人會（「ロシア」スギ、オズニシタ「ロシア」スギ）
「ロシア」及「ハバロンスク」幼年學校同窓會ニ屬シ、此等
「諸団体」何モ政治的性質ヲ有ク、一九三五年三月
ハ日夜「ソビエト」國內ニ於テ、捕ヘリ、以テ本拘禁中
ナリシモノナリ、

ムベシ、ドズ、エウ、ム、此ノキヤノ「ロシア」ハ一九〇五年旧
「トボリスカヤ」縣「ニコラ」村ニ生ケル平民ニシ、父ハ
日露戰爭ニ兵事トシテ従軍シ、廢兵トナリ、以テ
其後、兵隊ヲ續行スルコトナカリキ、父ハ平民ナリ、父ハ
土地家屋及其他、財産ヲ有セシヤ、重キハ被兵幼年
時代「ソビエト」マデ、國外ニ退去セリ、以テ之ヲ知リト
シ、一九三〇年「ハバロンスク」幼年學校ヲ一九三二年

MRS. Doe 1950, 1

[illegible]

三 年 五 月 二 十 八 日 之 殿 上 二 於 御 座 上 以 來 不 拘 獲
 中 有 之 者 有 之

張 40, 陳 康

コリスン 余一九三五年三月五日、於其國陸軍
特務機關、任務受テソ聯領内ニ潜入ス。特務
機關が全ニ與ヘタル任務ハザバイカル斯在ニ反シ
今団体ト直接連絡ヲトルアリ、此任務ニヨリ余ハ
該國或國ヲ與ヘ

1. P.S. Dec. 1952. /

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隊配置ノ聯、經濟狀態及「ソ」エト社會、政治動向關
 心情報ヲ一蒐集スル要キリ。此等情報、心口、及兩
 洲並、陸軍特務機關ニ傳達スル要キリ。予モ一
 二ノ計畫ヲ「ロ」シテ砲兵大尉ナリ。カ現在、旅司令部監
 督トシテ勤務スル同時「ハ」ルニ於テ陸軍特務機關、密
 偵ト余ニ之ヲ「ア」ス「エ」テ「ソ」ノ言ハリ。知リ且確實ナリ
 「ハ」ルニ「エ」ル「ソ」ナリ。城主筆大澤、陸軍特務機關ト
 密接ト連絡ヲ有シ機關、密偵ト事務上、談話ヲ行フ場合
 特務機關、秘書官、常ニ自由ニ編輯部、建物、便所ト大澤、
 編輯部内、自ら住宅ヲ有シ、斯ル人員及武器、送付關ル
 談話ヲ戒言ハ「ハ」ル「ソ」ニ「エ」テ「ソ」ナリ。紙編輯部、建物内、
 行「ハ」リ「エ」ル「ソ」余、編輯部、特務機關、秘書、密偵所、
 結論ヲナセリ。
 武裝ト金錢ト、余ニ之ヲ此意議所ニ於テ「ア」ス「エ」テ「ソ」
 且「ハ」ル「ソ」ナリ。同人、陸軍特務機關、命令ト大澤、
 臨「ハ」リ行動スル「ソ」以上、外余、陸軍特務機關、命令
 三、偵察、騷亂ニ決行スル「ソ」聯、赴、軍隊人等、送付
 又行「ハ」リ
 特務機關、於テ「ハ」ル「ソ」聯、領内、送「ハ」ル「ソ」余、同意
 ナセリ。此時、余、特務機關、秘書官「ハ」余、配「ハ」ル「ソ」銃
 二挺ト皮夾筒八個「ハ」余「ハ」ル「ソ」ト「ソ」ナリ。特務機關
 同人、聯、お花、何奇、反對「ハ」居「ハ」ル「ソ」余、
 「ハ」ル「ソ」ニ「ハ」ル「ソ」ニ「ハ」ル「ソ」銃「ハ」聯、向「ハ」ル「ソ」國境、津「ハ」

際自衛用受領せしむ。燒夷彈ハ散火流行、目的
ヲ達シ「ヘルボット」ト共ニ「サバイカ」ハ、反革命團體、
配ニ送ル。之ヲソ聯領内（送ニ先テ我等ハ其
役立ヤ否々ノ試験ヲナシ、金銃武器及反革
命文書ハ事前ニ陸軍特務機關ヨリ受領シタリ
「ホレイニコ」其他余、チヨリ國境ヲ通過スル送
ル者カ「シヤナイ」ハ、歐米ニ上キ之ヲ至ハ彼等ヲ
直キテ國境ヲ通過セシタリ、余ノ協力ヨリ反革命
目的遂行ノ為送付セラレタリ、ハ「ホレイニコ」
「ホレイニコ」各種拳銃十二挺及附屬實彈煙火藥
一〇は多数散、及ソ文書ナリ
他「フースト」及「ホレイニコ」ハ、送付ニ奉答
セズ、ソ聯領内ニテナシテナリ
余ハ某國特務機關、任務ヨリ行動ス、聯領ニ
人員武器、文書及金銃ヲ強劫テ行爲決行、有
送、スル、ナニカ陸軍特務機關、目的ヲ達ス、政
權、回復シ別種、政体ヲ樹立セトスル、目的、食改
ム、タリ以テ自覚、下ニ之ヲ決行セリ
「コレイニコ」ノ系統ヲ陳述シ且訊問、答、
余、指摘セ政治團體、行動領域、地方官寓所、外國
特務機關、此團體ノ聯領内ニ於テ騷乱ヲ行ハシ
ソ、此ヲ知悉シタリ、ニシテ地方官憲兵等協力、
本事件、物の證據トシテ現ニ送達、横々ハ武器
ハ、我等カ「ホレイニコ」ニテ、經テ外國特務機關

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ヨリ受領セルモノナリ。余ハソノ聯領内ニ携行セルハモ
セルニ提「アスト」式一挺ニシテ他、人々ト共ニ送
タルハ「フロ」ニシテ、五乃至六挺ナリ。其外余ハ燒
夷彈ニ發反革命文書一紙、宛名人ヲ異ニセ
信書ハ通ヲ携行セリ。其他、武器ハ「ペ」ラト
及「オ」ニシテ、ニヨリ送附セラル。

ソノ聯領内、非合法團體、タメ某外國特務機關
ヨリ受領セル金額總計ハ約一五。米弗及五〇。〇
「ウ」エト、千五。米弗ニ留ナリ

我等、行爲ハ凡テソノ聯ニ對スル外國ニ干渉ヲ準
スルヲ目的トシ、余自身ハ將來戦、偵察者ナリニ
放火ト「ウ」エト「政權指導者」ニ對スルテ行爲ヲ
備ニ、且遂行シ、以テ「ウ」エト「國家」ニ爲シ得ル限
ノ損害ヲ與フルタメ、余ハ自身現場ニ赴キタリ、
某國が余ニ課シタル目的ハ余、雇スル團體、目的ト
致セルモノナリ。

「ペ」ラト「ウ」エト、余ハ任務ニ雇スルハ經濟並ニ政治上
偵察、情報、蒐集、赤軍部隊、配置ニ関スル充
タル情報、蒐集、地下秘密團體、指示ニヨリ騷乱
テ行爲、決行ニシテ此等、任務ハ我等、團體ト
絡ヲ有スル某國陸軍特務機關ヨリ與ヘラレタ
モノニシテ兩州領内ニアル我等、白衛軍團體、凡テ甘肅
陸軍特務機關、支持ト援助ヲ受ケ居タリ

我等ハ資金モ武器モ有セザルヲ以テ此事ナクシ
テハ生活シ得ザリナリ、我等諸團體、行動

凡テ某國特務機關、認可、主ニ行ハルリ。
 例ハ余ハ「ゴバイン」ト「ザバイン」ヨリ来ル者
 迎アルヲ出向スルニツキ陸軍特務機關憲兵等
 國境守備隊、認可ヲ必要トセト如キ是ナリ
 余ハ國境守備隊滞在間我等、密偵ヲ迎
 タメ數回國境ニ出向キタリ
 ソ聯ヨリ脱出スルニ密偵ハ、必ズ一定、情報ヲ所
 シアルヲ要シ此時等、情報ハ「ゴバイン」ヲ介シテ
 西ナリ及「バルビ」某國陸軍特務機關傳達
 ラレタリ。
 出發前余ハ某國陸軍特務機關ヨリ國境ニ
 エテ、ソ聯ニ入ルベキ許可トスバハ情報、蒐集及
 放火準備ニ關スル特別任務ヲ受ケタリ
 ソ聯領ヘ、テロリスト及騷乱者送致ニ協力セシ
 某國が目的トスル所ハ陸軍特務機關、給スル機
 器、彈藥及燒夷彈ガ「ソウエト」政權、カラ弱
 治海州及「カムチン」ヲ奪取スルニ有利ナル條件
 作爲スルニテ「知」ルニヨリ余ニハ明白ナリキ。
 余ハ此事ヲ同僚が地圖ヲ示シ、其意図ヲ語シ
 ニヨリ知ルヲ得タリ、何物ヲ有セザル亡命者、ミニ
 以テ治海州ト「カムチン」ヲ奪取スルハ不可能
 ナリキ
 余が反ソ目的實現、タメ某國、勤務ニ就キ
 ルハ其目的が余自的、合致セシ故ニテ、余ハ凡
 テ、自來亡命者、如ク外國が極東ヲ領スルハ

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書翰ヲ携へ其日未だ明ならずして又
滿洲里市、陸軍特務機關長ニ渡り

一九三四年秋、是れに陸軍特務機關秘書
ノ聯り来る。及軍命回函代表「ゴリヤ」
ト会見セラル。行機ニ至幸セリ。其時
滿洲里市、陸軍特務機關長、計會議前
海拉爾陸軍特務機關長之ニ列席シ余
「ゴリヤ」トシ、其時ノ聯り携へ来る情報
審査セリ。是れナリ。其後此ノ同々を
神皇降臨

一九三四年夏六月和

「オレイニエ」が境界ヲ越ス。例、如「イフ」
(「セリヤ」トシ)トシ「ゴリヤ」ニ来リ。滿
洲里ニ招致セラル。一人ニテ「オレイニエ」
滿洲里ニ招致セラル。

此會議ニ於テ陸軍特務機關秘書飛行機
飛来ニ會議。司令部ヲ開カ。余ト「ゴリヤ」
軍特務機關秘書、外滿洲里陸軍特務機關
長、海拉爾陸軍特務機關長、滿洲里警備
隊長、露語ヲ「一軍人及通訳一人参加セリ」

此會議ニ於テ、大體發達、是れ「ゴリヤ」及革命
団体用、武器、金錢、及革命文書及彈藥ニ
議セラル。外國ノ情報、蒐集、問題无著
セリ。

J.R. 8 Doc. 1952-1

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音類第一九五二号、一 (裁判記録抜萃)

證

余平野英雄ハ余ガ露西亞語及ヒ
日本語ニ精通セル者ナルコト並ニ露
語原文及ヒ日本語原文ヲ対照、上
右ハ本書類ヲ眞實ニ且正確ニ翻譯
セルモノヲ確證セルコトヲ茲ニ證ス

署名 平野英雄 (平野)

昭和二十一年八月七日

2.P.S.doc/1952-2

『非公開裁判ニ於ル被告、陳述』

「アイルキン」余並ニ此、金被告ガ呼ビタル某國ハ日本
ナ、余ハ「ハルビン」市ニ於テハ日本陸軍特務機關
秘書須田及滿洲里市日本陸軍特務機關長櫻井
井海拉爾陸軍特務機關長齋藤及「ハルビン」
スエーデン「ジャーナル」紙編輯局長大澤ヨリ任務ヲ
受ケタリ。

上述任務、外予ハ更ニ須田及櫻井ヨリ「放火」「テロ」
行為及「スパイ」ヲ決行スルタメ「ザバイカル」ニ送ルベキ者
十名ヲ募集スベシトノ任務ヲ受ケタリ。

余ガ大沢及「アイルキン」エツヨク今ヲ受ケタニ武器
ハ「ハルビン」陸軍特務機關秘書須田ノ指令ニ依リ
余ニ手渡サセタモノナリ。日本陸軍特務機關、極
東地方ニ於テハ空軍及飛行場、配置ニ對シ特別
ノ關心ヲ有シ此等飛行場ヲ滿洲ノ國境ニ如何
ニ接近スルヤ、又「オロゲンナヤ」及「ジロウオ」駅
ノ軍隊ノ有無ニツイテモ大ナル關心ヲ有シタリ』
次ニ彼等ガ關心ヲ寄セタル飛行機特ニ戦闘機
及偵察機ノ型式ナリキ。

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例へば、オーストリア、セキセル、偵察、対スル指示、此等陸軍
 特務機関、秘書官、又ハ在滿洲軍陸軍特務機関長、機
 井が自身之より余カノ所ヨリ来者スルモノハ必ズ此等々々、計
 到ラズニモナリ。自己ノ革命命行為ニ余カ其賦課任務
 活動セル海拉爾、ハルビン、及滿洲里、日本陸軍特務機
 関ニテハ、豫備審査ニ本裁判ニ於テ述ベタルモ、ハ定金ニテ認
 余ノ陳述、誠實ニシ、且其真ニ合致ス。余ノ自由意思ヲ
 以テ告白ニ陳述セルモノニテ陳述ヲナスニ際シ、何人ヨリモ又
 何等ノ圧迫ヲ受ケタルコトナシ。

余カ附言スルニ、要スルハスパイ的情報、蒐集、發見、
 行為、其行等、總ニ余ノ見解ニヨリ、外國干渉、軍
 備アリ我等ハ其干渉、近キヲ期待シ、進テ此準備ニ參
 加スルコトナリ

フエ、シ、余ハ日本陸軍特務機関ノ公式代表者ト直
 接ノ連絡ヲ有セリ。

余カ延訊問ニ於テ、反革命團體ハ其國陸軍特務
 機関ニ依存スルニ述ベタルガ其國トハ日本ノ意思ナリナリ。

余カ「ボグラー、チヤ、」駅ニ到リタルトキ同所ニ於テ、新人民
 族ソウエト（チヤチヤ、リタイ、ソウエト、ノウゴ、ポコ、ニヤ
 會員「チヤ、ロフ、」及「ロ、ヤ、」正我友會（「フ、ト、」
 ルース、フ、ウ、）員「フ、ー、」ニ會ヒタルガ彼等ハ
 海州、スパイ偵察情報蒐集ニ関スル日本陸軍特務機
 関ノ特殊任務ヲ遂行シ居タリ

ソ聯侵入團ノ準備ヲナスニ際シ、必ズ日本陸軍特務
 機関ノ公式代表者之ニ參劃シ、且其國境通過ニ認可

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J.P.S Doc

1952-2

書目表第九五二号、二

發
行
記

余 平野東雄、余が露西亞語及び
 日本語ニ精通せる者たるに並ニ
 露語原文及び日本語原文ヲ対照
 し、上右ノ本書表ヲ具實ニ且正確ニ翻譯
 せしむべし、蓋し此ノ上右ニ證ス
 但し、露語原文第九頁目僞聽禁止公判
 ニ在り被告者ノ陳述申最初、十五行ノ
 正確ニ翻譯トシテ認ム。

平野 東雄

(平野)

昭和二十一年八月六日

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J.P.S Doc 1952-3

予件、番号 4007 判決 九五

「ソグレイエー」は、社会主義共知國聯邦、名ヲ以テ
行フ、ソ、購最高法院軍事委員会派去裁判
次、構成有シ

裁判長、三才、ウエニコ

裁判官「ガイナ、フ、及、セ、ル、ホ、ウ、イ、タ、シ

書記、ウ、リ、コ、フ

一九二五年八月三十一日及九月一日「イレクロー」
市ニ於テ公判ヲ開キ、檢事トシテ、特別赤旗極東
軍事檢察官「セルキス、辯護人トシテ、イレクロー」
辯護士食員「ウ、グ、キ、ン、及、バ、ト、ウ、ー、シ、ン、ス、キ、
加、リ、次、被害ニ對スル告發事件ヲ取調ヘリ。

「ニグレイエー」は、イ、ン、グ、ラ、シ、テ、イ、ー、フ、シ、ー、リ、ウ、エ、グ、ラ、シ、

一八〇年、オウキニ生イ、セ、ニ、ヨ、ー、ハ、フ、統領、自衛軍
元大佐ニシテ、一九二二年ヨリ一九三五年ニ至ル迄
亡命及革命團體「ロキ、軍人聯合會」及「ロシ

ヤ、正義及愛會」食員タリ。

「ベラ、フ、エ、ウ、ラ、ム、ヒ、ル、キ、イ、ー、グ、ラ、シ、

一九〇五年、セ、カ、ン、市ニ生イ、自衛軍元少尉ニ
シ、一九二二年ヨリ一九三五年ニ至ル迄、革命
團體「ロキ、軍人聯合會、ロキ、正義及愛會」及
新人民族同盟、食員タリ。

以上兩人ハ「ロキ、社会主義聯邦」ソ、グ、レイ、エー、

Q. 18 Dec 1952

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共和國刑法律及條事由事六、事八、事九項及事
十條、罪ニ該當ス

3. オレイニウス、ウイリム、フーリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、
「ヤリ」市ニ至リ、總匯、ナニヲ敬養會ニテ、聯市
民ナリ、其ノ駐定ニ致テ、ナニニテ、共和國
法律及條事ニ該當ス

而テ、此ニ定テ、事由事六、事八、事九項及事
十條、罪ニ該當ス
即チ一九三五年、東京、西伯利亞、地ニ於テ、ウイリ、
白衛軍人、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、
ニテ、武器、燒夷彈、及革命文書ヲ携ヘ、ス、
強ク、及、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、
領内ニ非合テ、網羅、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、
ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、

其後一九三五年、五月、東京、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、
一名、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、
ト、其、同、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、
於テ、抑留セラル、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、
ト、其、同、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、
及、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、
命又書ヲ所持、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、ウイリ、

事件、資料、及び謝意、三つを以て、連日、於て北自衛隊
 一、改、潰滅、後、一九三五年、三月、大、砲、二、分、を、連、日、
 日、系、亡、命、及、重、命、國、際、會、議、に、於、て、外、國、干、渉、を、受、け、
 主、義、復、助、す、二、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、二、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、
 此、等、諸、國、の、行、動、に、對、し、三、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、二、分、を、
 「三、分、軍、人、聯、合、會、」と、稱、す、一、部、は、一、部、導、引、員、と、し、て、自、民、軍、
 命、意、識、を、有、す、二、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、二、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、
 便、し、り、て、其、任、務、を、定、め、此、等、の、目、的、を、爲、す、行、動、を、警、察、す、
 於、て、の、職、務、に、把、持、す、利、用、す、又、ハ、止、騒、乱、及、口、舌、行、爲、
 誤、行、の、目、的、を、以、て、武、裝、國、際、武、器、及、軍、燭、人、密、便、通、
 内、部、に、對、し、聯、領、へ、送、致、す、協、力、を、受、け、又、自、ラ、之、に、従、事、す、即、ち
 三、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、二、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、二、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、
 滿、洲、ヨリ、ソ、ビ、エ、ト、主、義、復、助、す、二、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、
 一九三五年、三月、二、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、二、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、
 機、關、秘、書、ヨリ、機、關、任、務、に、依、り、在、滿、洲、里、市、同、國、
 陸、軍、特、務、機、關、長、承、認、す、受、け、二、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、
 快、行、の、目、的、を、以、て、自、衛、軍、人、に、對、し、二、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、
 領、内、に、送、り、た、り、
 同、じ、及、革、命、目、的、に、依、り、在、滿、洲、里、市、陸、軍、特、務、
 機、關、秘、書、機、關、任、務、に、依、り、在、滿、洲、里、市、陸、軍、特、務、
 機、關、長、協、力、を、受、け、二、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、
 越、境、す、企、て、モ、二、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、二、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、
 越、境、す、企、て、モ、二、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、二、分、を、主、義、復、助、す、

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項ニ包括せしむるものなり「下ニイニロス」等といふことあり
「ロ」ヤ「社会主義戦争」「ソ」等「エ」ト「共知国刑法第五十八條」
一項ニ基キ三處ニ取同刑罰より脱却ニ然る本ノ罪ノ
ヲ受收ス

本判決ニ最終判決ニ「下」ニイニロス等

裁判長「ニキ」等「ニ」

裁判官「リヤ」等「及」セ「ア」等「ナ」

應奉「正確」ナル誤

「聯邦最高法院軍事委員會」

秘密暗号課長

法務少佐（「リ」等「ナ」）

署名



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I.P.S. Doc. No. 1952. 3.

書類第一九五二号、三

證

余 平野英雄、余が露西里語及び日本語に精通せし
者ナルコト並ニ露語原文及び日本語原文ヲ対
照シ之ハ本書類ヲ具與ニ且正確ニ翻譯セル
モノナルヲ確證セルコトヲ茲ニ證ス

平野 英雄 (平野)

Doc. 1972.

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證 明 書

余、ソ連檢察部記録室長陸軍少佐「エス、ア、バ
ゼンコ」ハ茲ニ該部文書第一九五二號ハ余ガ一
九四七年十月十五日「ソヴイェト」近郊ハ高裁判
所軍事部ノ記録部ヨリ受領シタルモノナルコトヲ
証明スル。

極東國際軍事裁判所
ソ連檢察部記録室長
陸軍少佐「エス、バゼンコ」
(署名)

一九四七年十一月二十一日